MiniJuss specifications for interior plastering

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCESS

1.1. Principle

MiniJuss intends to carry out interior wall and ceiling plastering with a thin plastering coating to apply on a flat and homogeneous support, as gypsum and lime plaster rough coat. The principal component is a coarse high-quality gypsum plaster, with or without aggregates, tinted in the mass or not.

1.2 Field of application

MiniJuss is intended for the finish of flat, homogeneous, stable and dry internal surfaces in wall or in ceiling. It cannot be employed with a final thickness inferior to5 mm.

1.3 Constitution of the system

MiniJuss is a mixture of gypsum plaster and lime, with adjuvants, with or without aggregate loads, tinted in the mass or not.
It is always delivered ready for use: no addition (adjuvants, load, etc.) can be added on construction site, except water.

2. IMPLEMENTATION

2.1. Selection of the Vieujot Heritage Juss to be used

A sampling will be realized to validate the composition, the texture, the finish and the colour.
This choice must be validated by the contracting authority or his representative.

2.2 Preliminary works

2.2.1 The zero state

The support has to be :

- stable : MiniJuss constitutes on no account a reinforcement of the support, which must thus be stable, in particular in term of dimension and curvature, by taking into account the weight of the MiniJuss including during the implementation when this one is still wet (2 kg/m²/mm of thickness). He does not either have to deform under the effect of the finish (smoothing and sanding for example). Of course, the support must not be cracked.
- flat : the variations of thickness of the future stucco will have to be lower than the half of the average thickness. The support must be purged of all its unhealthy or not united parts.
- homogeneous in term of absorption. Possibly, use a thorough regulator to this end.
- dry : MiniJuss coating must not be affected by water, neither from the support, nor by streaming, splashing or condensation.
- clean: in a general way, the support must be cleaned by any element not properly attached to it (for example scaled paint, spots, dust, fat body, liquid of form removal, traces of bistres, saltpeter or salts, etc..).

Furthermore, it is advisable to take particular precautions in the following cases:

- Supports packaging a hydraulic binder - cement, hydraulic lime, etc. - such as concrete, cement plaster or scratch coat, cement boards, prefabricated elements, concrete blocks: they must have undergone a wet cure of 30 days before being coated.
- Closed supports (plasterboard, wooden panels, concrete, paint, etc.): they must have received a primer.
- Coated supports (scratch coat, coated cements plaster, coated gypsum plaster, etc.): they have to present a sufficient roughness. Failing that, they must be printed.
- Joints: the functional joints of the support do not have to be covered. The support will be in accordance with its rules of application, in particular as regards the treatment of openings, the breaks between floors or maximum surfaces.

In case of use of MiniJuss on the top of our gypsum and lime plasters, for example for retauration, one must respect their implementation specifications for zero state. More generally, one must respect the implementation specifications of our Heritage Vieujot Juss for zero state.

2.2.2 Preparation of the supports

MiniJuss is a purely ornamental plaster: he can play thus no role in the stability of the wall or the building, or in his joinery. This stability and this joinery must be insured before the implementation of the plaster. In particular, any fissuring connected to movements of the support, connected or not to works, predictable or not, is likely to appear through the MiniJuss coating.
In case of use of MiniJuss on the top of our gypsum and lime plasters, for example for retauration,

one must respect their implementation specifications for preparation of the supports. More generally, one must respect the implementation specifications of our Heritage Vieujot Juss for preparation of the supports.

2.2.3 Rough-trimming

If the coat thickness to be applied is higher than 15 mm, and only in this case, it is possible to carry out a rough-floating. One will use the following products, on a minimal thickness of 1 cm: *Vieujot Heritage Juss* or *Vieujot Heritage Mortar.*
In all cases, the trimming will be *coupé* or *gratté* with a sharp *berthelet* or nail board.

2.3 Implementation of the MiniJuss

2.3.1 Precautions

The code of practice for the application of a plaster coating must imperatively be respected. The juss should not be used at a temperature lower than 5° C, neither in full sun exposure or under the rain, nor on frozen support. The support, whose conformity with the regulation of chapter 2.1 will have to be checked, will be humidified to saturation , without surface shine.

2.3.2 Mixing

The MiniJuss implementation can be done by hand, using a mixer: the mixing rate is then 40 to 55 % in water weight compared to the weight of the powder.
In any case, the mixing rate must obtain a paste holding charge minimum 2 cm.
Water used will be clean and free from suspensed materials. No additive or addition, others that adapted pigments, will be added to the product or to the mixing water. In all the cases, the mix will have to be perfectly homogeneous, without clouds.
One should not remix the coating when hardening has begun.

2.3.3 Coating

The MiniJuss is applied in only one sole homogeneous layer of the desired thickness, floated with a strike, then even up with a smaller blade. In no case should this thickness be lower than 5 mm, once the coating laid. The maximal variation in the thickness of the coat will be lower than half of its average thickness.

2.3.4 Completion

After setting, the finish of the MiniJuss can be :

- *coupé* : i.e. cut with a sharp berthelet
- *gratté* : i.e. scratched with a nail float
- *lustré* : i.e. brushed with a soft brush, without water
- *lavé* : i.e.brushed with a soft brush, with water (or with hard sponge float). Then it will then be rinsed in a careful way with water slightly under pressure, so as to eliminate laitance.
- *décapé* : i.e. cleaned with a metal brush. The hardness of the metal will be adapted at the stage of setting.
- *lissé* or *serré* : i.e. smoothed with or without the use of the sponge float.

Fresh coating must be protected from direct sun exposure. Moreover, it must remain wet at least a week. If necessary, it is appropriate of re-humidify the coating with clean water and a spray. Conversely, it is advisable to prevent the coating from remaining wet for too long, whatever the cause is, so that carbonation may be accomplished.

Once perfectly dry, the coating can also be sanded or renovated (including rubbed finishes such as sand-spraying) like a very tender stone.
Of course, the minimal thickness constraint of 5 mm has to be respected, included these works.

2.4 Particular points of implementation

2.4.1 Before the coating

Change in load-bearing structure
A hollow joint will be placed between the parts of the different load-bearing structures (for example in the case of an elevation). In the same way, a hollow joint will be placed right along eventual expansion joints (for example, in the case of a brand new concrete realization).

Moreover we shall respect a hollow joint being enough for the circumference of the various elements adjoining the support (beams, built, centre) with possibly the use of a joint – silicone, foam or besides - adapted.

2.4.2 During the coating

2.4.21.1 External angles
The external angles, for example at the framing level will be are realized at once, or in two times. In any case, the surface of contact between between the 2 phases will be refresh by cutting with berthelet.
2.4.2.2 *Angles of bays (corner beads)*
A strip of galvanized wire mesh or fiber glass screen reinforced with mesh 9 X 9 for example or a galvanized expanded metal piece, of minimal dimension 20 X 60 cm will be sunk in the support coating at each bay angle.

2.4.3 After the coating

2.4.3.1 Protection against water
In a general way, surfaces realized in MiniJuss must be protected against the water, in particular the capillary raises, the localized streaming and the splashing up.
2.4.3.2 Junction with the ground
MiniJuss can be implemented up to the ground. It is however recommended to plan a skirting.
2.4.3.3 Precautions during the construction progress on the building site
All the necessary precautions will be taken to avoid the damages bound to the temporary conditions of construction site (one will take care in this respect of a good managing schedule for the construction on site).

2.5 Subsequent treatments

Any subsequent treatment others than those purely physical (sanding, joint scoring, re-cut,…) on the MiniJuss once finished, comes under the exclusive responsibility of the applicator and/or the supplier for treatment. The latter must bring their guarantee as for the behavior, the harmlessness and the durability of their treatment on the VMiniJuss and/or the elements of structure and/or salubrity of the work. These restrictions apply in particular to paints, waterproofing treatments, etc… which, for lack of a specific study and of an explicit guarantee on behalf of the manufacturer and applicator, are formally prohibited.